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executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

BY A LADY OF VERMONT.

I build my nest on the mountain's crest,
Where wild winds rock my eaglets to rest;
Where the lightnings flash and the thunders crash,
And the roaring torrents foam and dash:
For my spirit free shall henceforth be
A type for the son of Liberty.

Aloft I fly, from my eyrie high:
Through the vaulted dome of the azure sky;
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight,
And float in a flood of liquid light;
For I love to play in the noontide ray,
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Away I spring with a tireless wing;
In the feathery cloud I poise and swing;
I dart down the steep where the lightnings leap,
And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep;
For dear to me is the revelry
Of a free and fearless liberty.

I love the land where the mountains stand
Like the watchowers high of a patriot band—
For I may not bide in my glory and pride
Though the land be ever so fair and wide;
Where luxury rains o'er voluptuous plains,
And fetters the free born soul in chains.

Then give to me in my flight to see
The land of the Pilgrims ever free,
And I ne'er will roam from the haunts I love,
But watch, from my sentinel track above,
Your banner free, over land and sea,
And exult in your glorious destiny.

Oh, guard ye well the land where I dwell
Lest to future times the tale I tell,
When slow expires in smouldering fires
The goodly heritage of your sires,
For Freedom's light, rose clear and bright
From fair Columbia's beacon height,
'Till ye quenched the flame in a starless night.

Then will I tear from your pennon fair
The stars ye set in triumph there!
My olive branch on the blast I'll launch,
The fluttering stripes from the flag staff wrench?
And away I'll flee, for I scorn to see
A craven race in the Land of the Free.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

SPIRIT OF THE NIGHT WIND.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

A sound went forth through the midnight sky,
Like the voice of a whisper rushing by;
Anon through the forest it rose and fell;
Like the distant chime of a convent bell.
And who art thou of varied tone,
Floating around us with murmurs lone;
That cometh unseen, by the stars' dim light,
Startling the ear 'mid the hush of night?

Like the voice of a spirit that wrestles in prayer,
A tone replied on the viewless air—
"And who art *thou?*"—I'm a prince of power,
The fitful lord of the midnight hour.
The weary watcher knows my breath,
Lifting the veil from the brow of death,
He knows as I show him the pale, pale sight,
The voice of the lonely wind of night.

Though much be mine, I never may tell
Where I sit by day in my secret cell;
'Mid clouds above—on the tranquil lea,
Or in caves beneath—by the sounding sea.
But I leave my home when the day grows dim,
Commencing at eve my mystic hymn;
And I wander the earth around, around,
Breathing abroad its thrilling sound,

I have heard the infant's plaintive wail,
Where the mother sat by the taper pale;
With unwearied love to her patient breast,
Pressing the charge that had broke her rest;
I have seen the tear unconscious flow,
As she sealed with a kiss its brow of snow,
And have come, as she watched its wakeful eyes,
And fill'd her breast with my own low sighs.

I have plumed my wing where the calm moon shone,
On brows which told of a battle done:
And I've lifted the banner which all day long
Was borne aloft by the day-breeze strong;
I have raised it again from the blood-stained ground;
But where were the hearts that had hemm'd it round?
I have tossed it once more to its native sky,—
But where were the hands that had borne it high?

"And who art *thou?*"—I'm a prince of power,
The fitful lord of the midnight hour!
I people the woods with mysterious things,
Sweeping their harps of thousand strings,
'Till the red deer looks from his covert lone,
Startled with sounds that are all my own;
And the blood-hound bays with a smothered cry,
Dreaming again that the chase goes by.

I pass o'er ocean on wings of night,
Sprinkling my path with stars of light,*
Changing the cheek from red to pale,
As I burst asunder the bellowing sail;
Ye may trace my track on the murky main,
By the eyes that watch for land in vain,
By the hands outstretched where the black cloud lies,
And the voices that plead for morning's skies.

Yet I'm oft where pleasure avoids the day,
Pausing with mirth on her rosy way;
O'er fair young brows my pinions glance,
Quick'ning the step of the festive dance;
And when the drooping eye-lids fall,
And the lights grow dim in the sounding hall,
I come to the maiden's couch of rest,
To whisper the name that she loves the best.

But bid me not tarry till rise of sun,
Ere morn shall break must my course must be run;
I have yet to portion out hopes and fears,
From my mighty burden of smiles and tears;
There are thrilling hearts that must know we well,
Ere I return to my mystic cell:
The winds of day may be kings of power,
But *I* am the Lord of the midnight hour.

* Every person who has been on the Ocean, is familiar with the luminous appearance of the waves when stirred by the wind at night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SAMUEL SLICK
IN
THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the evening after that on which Mr. Slick had described 'Life in the Country' to me, he called with two 'orders' for admission to the House of Commons, and took me down with him to hear the debates.

'It is a great sight,' said he. 'We shall see all their uppercrust men put their best foot out.—There's a great mustering of the tribes, to-night, and the Sachems will come out with a great talk. There'll be some sport, I guess; some hard hittin', scalpin', and tomahawkin'. To see a Britisher scalp a Britisher is eqnal to a bull-fight any time. You don't keer whether the bull, or the hoss or the rider is killed, none of them is nothin to you; so you can enjoy it, and hurror for him that wins. I don't keer who carries the day, the valy of a treat of jelup, but want to see the sport. It's excitin', them things. Come let's go.'

We were shown into a small gallery, at one end of the legislative hall (the two side being appropriated to the members,) and with some difficulty found sitting room in a place that commanded a view of the whole house. We were unfortunate. All the great speakers, Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Shiel, and Lord John Russell, had either already addressed the Chair, and were thereby precluded by the rules of the House from coming forward again, or did not choose to answer second-rate men.—Those whom we did hear made a most wretched exhibition. About one o'clock, the adjournment took place, and we returned, fatigued and disappointed.

'Did you ever see the beat of that, Squire?' said Mr. Slick. 'Don't that take the rag off quite? Cuss them fellers that spoke, they are wuss than assembly men, hang me if they aint; and *they* aint fit to tend a bear trap, for they'd be sure to catch themselves, if they did, in their own pit-fall,

'Did you hear that Irishman a latherin' away with both arms, as if he was tryin' to thrash out wheat and see how bothered he looked, as if he could't find nothin' but dust and chaff in the straw? Well, that critter was agin the Bill in course, but by his talk, used every argument in favour of it. Like a pig swimming agin stream, every time he struck out, he was a cuttin' of his own throat. He then blob blob blobbered: and gog gog goggled, till he choked with words and passion, and then sot down.

'Than that English Radical feller, that spoke with great voice, and little sense. Aint he a beauty, without paint, that critter? He konw'd he had to vote agin the Bill, cause it was a Government Bill, and he know'd he had to speak for *Bunkum*, and therefore"—

'*Bunkum*!' I said, 'pray, what it that?'

'Did you never hear of Bunkum?'

'No, never.'

'Why, you don't mean to say you don't know what that is?'

'I do, indeed.'

'Not Bunkum? Why, there is more of it to Nova Scotia every winter, than would paper every room in Government House, and then curl the hair of every gall in the town. Not heer of *Bunkum*? why how you talk!'

'No, never.'

'Well, if that don't pass! I thought every body know'd that word. I'll tell you then, what Bunkum is. All over America, every place likes to hear of its members of Congress, and see their speeches, and if they don't they send a piece to the paper, enquirin' if their member died a natural death or was skivered with a bowie knife, for they hante seen his speeches lately, and his friends are anxious to know his fate. Our free and enlightened citizens don't approbate silent members; it don't seem to them as if Squashville or Punkinville, or Lumbertown was right represented, unless Squashville, or Punkinville, or Lumbertown, makes itself heard and known, ay, and feared too. So every feller, in bounden duty, talks, and talks big too, and the smaller the State, the louder, bigger, and fiercer its members talk.

'Well, when a critter talks for talk sake, jist to have a speech in a paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly purpose but electioneering, our folks call it *Bunkum*. Now in the State of Maine is a great place for *Bunkum*—its members for years threatened to run foul of England, with all steem on, and sink her, about the Boundary Line, voted a million of dollars, payable in pine logs and spruce boards, up to Bangor mill—and called out a hundred thousand militia (only they never come,) to captur' a saw mill to New Brunswick—that's *Bunkum*— all that brag about hangin' your Canada sheriff was *Bunkum*. All the speeches about the Caroline, and Creole and Right of Sarch, was *Bunkum*. In short, almost all that's said *in Congress, in Colonies*, (for we set the fashion to them, as Paris galls do to our milliners,) and all over America is *Bunkum*.

'Well they talk Bunkum here too, as well as there. Slavery speeches are all Bunkum; so are reform speeches, too. Do you think them fellers that keep up such an everlastin' gab about representation, care one cent about the extension of Franchise? Why no, not they; it is only to secure their seats to gull their constituents, to get a name. Do you think them goneys that make such a fuss about the Arms, Bill, care about the Irish? No, not they; they want Irish votes, that is all—it's *Bunkum*. Do you jist go and mesmerize John Russell and Macauley, and the other officers of the rigiment of reformers, and then take the awkward squad of recruits—fellers that were made drunk with excitement, and then enlisted with a promise of a shillin', which they never got, the sargeants havin drank it all; go and mesmerize them all, from General Russell down to Private Chartist, clap 'em into a caterwaulin' or catalapsin' sleep; or whatever the word is, and make 'em tell the secrets of their hearts, as Dupotet did the Clear-voyancing gall, and jist hear what they'll tell you.

'Lord John will say—I was sincere!' and I believe on my soul he was. He is wrong, beyond all doubt, but he is an honest man, and a clever man, and if he had taken his *own* way more, and given Powlet Thompson *his* less, he would a' been a great colony secretary; and more's the pity he is in such company. He'll get off his beam ends, and right himself though, yet, I guess. Well, he'd say—'I was sincere, I was disinterested; but I am disappointed: I have awakened a pack of hungry villians who have sharp teeth, long claws and the appetites of the devil; They have swallered all I gave'em, and now would eat me up without salt, if they could. Oh, that I could bark back! *there is no satisfyin' a movement party.*'

'Now what do men say, (I don't mean men of rank, but the men in the ranks,)—'Where's all the fine things we were promised when Reform gained the day?' sais they 'ay, where are they? for we are wuss off now than ever, no, havin' lost all our old friends, and got bilked by our new ones tarnationally. What did all their fine speeches end in at last? Bunkum; darn the thing but Bunkum,'

'But that aint the wust of it, nother. Bunkum like lyin' is plaguy apt to make a man believe his own bams at last. From telling'em so often, he forgets whether he grow'd 'em or dreamt 'em, and so he stands right up on end, kisses the book, and swears to 'em, positive as the Irishman did to the gun, which he said he know'd ever since it was a pistol. Now, *that's Bunkum.*

'But to get back to what we was a talkin' of did you ever hear such bad speakin' in your life; now tell me candid? becaus if you have, I never did, that's all. Both sides was bad, it aint easy to say which is wuss, six of one and half a dozen of t'other, nothin' to brag of nary way. That government man that spoke in their favor, warn't his speech rich?

'Lord love you! I aint no speaker, I never made but one speech since I was raised, and that was afore a Slickville legislatur, and then I broke down. I know'd who I was talkin' afore; they was men that had cut their eye-teeth, and that you couldn't pull the wool over their eyes, no how you could fix it, and I was young then.—Now I'm growned up, I guess, and I've got my narves in the right place, and as taught as a drum; and I *could* speak if I was in the House of Commons, that is a fact. If a man was to try there, that was worthy any thing, he'd find he was a flute without knowin' it. They don't understand nothin' but Latin and Greek, and I'de buoy out them sand banks, keep the lead agoin', stick to the channel, and never take ground, I know.—The way I'cut water aint no matter. Oh, Solomon! what a field for good speakin, that question was to-night, if they only had half an eye, them fellers, and what a'most a beautiful mess they made of it on both sides!

'I aint a vain man, and never was. You know Squire, I hante a mossel of it in my composition; no, if you was to look at me with a ship's glass you wouldn't see a grease spot of it in me. I don't think any of us Yankees is vain people; it is a thing don't grow in our diggins. We have to much sense in a giniral way for that; indeed if we wanted any, we couldn't get none for love nor money, for John Bull has a monopoly of it.—He won't open the trade. It's a home market he looks to, and the best of it is, he thinks he hante none to spare.

'Oh, John Bull, John Bull, when you are full rigged, with your white cravat and white waistcoat, like Young England, and have got your go-to-meetin' clothes on, if you am't a sneezer, it's a pity, that's all. No, I aint a vain man, I dispise it, as I do a nigger; but Squire, what a glorious field the subject to-night is for a man that knows what's what, and was up to snuff, aint it? Airth and seas! if I was there, I could speak on either side; for like Waterloo, it's a fair field; it's good ground for both parties. Heavens, what a speech I could make! I'd electrify 'em, and kill 'em dead like lightning, and then galvanise 'em, and fetch 'em to life agin, and then give them exhiliratin' gass and set them a larfin', till they fairly cried agin. Wouldn't it be fun, that's all? I could sting Peel so if I liked, he'd think a gally nipper had bit him, and he'd spring right off the floor on to the table at one jump, gout or no gout ravin' mad, with pain, and say, 'I'm bit through the boot, by gosh,' or if I was to take his side, for I care so little about the British, both sides is alike to me, I'd make them Irish members dance like ravin', distractin' bed bugs. I'd make 'em howl, first wicked and then dismal, I know.

'But they can't do it, to save their souls alive; some has it in 'em and can't get it out, physic 'em as you would, first with vanity, and then with office; others have got a way out, but have nothin, to drive through the gate; some is so timid they can't go ahead; and others are in such an infarnal hurry, they spend the whole time in false starts.

'No, there is no good oratory to parliament now, and the English brag so, I doubt if it ever was so good as they say it was in old times. At any rate, it's all got down to Bunkum now. It's making a speech for the newspapers, and not for the House. It is to tell on voters, and not on members. Than what a row they make, don't they? Hear, hear, hear; divide, divide, divide; oh, oh, oh; haw, haw, haw. It tante much different from stump oratory in America, arter all or speakin' off a whiskey barril, is it? It's sort of divel me kear kind o' audience; independent critters, that look at a feller full in the face, as sarsy as the divil; as much as to say, 'talk away my old coon, you won't alter me, I can tell you; it is all *Bunkum*.

'Lord, I shall never forget poor old Davy Crockett's last speech; there was no Bunkum in that. He despised it; all good shots do; they aim right strait for the mark, and hit it. There's no shootin' round the ring with them kind of men. Poor old feller, he was a great hunter; a great shot with the rifle, a great wit, and a great man. He didn't leave his *span* behind him, when he slipt off the handle, I know.

'Well he stood for an election, and lost it just afore he left the State, so when it was over, he slings his powder horn on, over his shoulders, takes his 'Betsey,' which was his best rifle, onder his arm, and mounts on a barrel, to talk it into his constituents, and takes leave of 'em.

'Feller citizens,' sais he, 'we've had a fair standup fight for it, and I'm whipped, that are a fack; and thar' is no denyin' of it. I've come now to take my leave of you. You may all go to the devil and I'll go to Texas.'

'And he stepped right down, and went over the boundary, and joned the patriots agin Mexico, and was killed there.

'Why, it will never be forgot, that speech. It struck into the bull's eye of the heart. It was noble. It said so much in a few words, and left the mind to fill the gaps up. The last words is a sayin' now, and always will be to all etarnity. Whenever a feller wants to show how indifferent he is, he jist sais, 'you may go (hem, hem, you know,) and I'll go to Texas.' There is no *Bunkum* in that; Squire.

'Yes, there is no godd speakin' there, speakin' is no use. Every feller is pledged, and supports his party. A speech don't alter no man's opinions; yes, it *may* alter his *opinion*, but it don't alter his vote, that aint his'n, it's his party's.—Still, there is some credit in a good speech, and some fun too. No feller there has any ridicule; he has got no ginger in him, he can neither crack his whip, nor lay it on; he can neither cut the hide nor sting it. Heavens! if I was there! and I'm sure it's no great boastin' to say I'm better than such fellers, as them small fry of white bait is. If I was there, give me a good subject like that to-night; give me a good horn of lignum vitæ—

'Lignum vitæ—what's that?'

'Lord-a-massy on us! you don't know nothin', Squire Where have you been all your born days, not to know what lignum vitæ is? Why, lignum vitæ is hot brandy and water, to be sure, pipin' hot, scald an iron pot a'most, and spiced with cloves and sugar in it, stiff enough to make a tea spoon stand up in it, as straight as a dead nigger. Wine ain't no good; it goes off as quick as the white beads off of champaign does, and then leaves a stupid headache behind it. But give me the subject, and a horn of lignum vitæ, (of the wickedest kind,) and then let a feller rile me, so as to get my back up like a fightin' cat's, and I'll tell you what I'd do, I'd sarve him as our Slickville boys sarve the cows to California. One on 'em lays hold of the tail, and the other skins her as she runs, strait in eend. Next year, it's growed all ready for another flanin'. Fact I assure you. Lord! I'd skin a feller so, his hide would never grow agin; I'd make a caution of him to sinners, I know.

'Only hear them fellers talk of extendin' of the representation; why the house is a mob now, plaguy little better I assure you. Like the house in Cromwell's time, they want 'Sam Slick's' purge. But talkin' of mobs, puts me in mind of a Swoiree; I told you that I'd describe that to you, and I don't care if I do now, for I've jist got my talkin' tacks aboard. A Swoi-ree is—

'We'll talk of that some other time, Mr. Slick,' said I, 'is is now near two o'clock; I must retire.'

'Well, well,' said he, 'I suppose it's e'en a'most time to be movin'. But, Squire, you are a Britisher, why the plague don't you get into the house? you know more about colony matters than the whole bilin' of them put together, quite as much about other things, and speak like a ——.'

'Come, come Mr. Slick,' said I, rising and lighting my bed room candle, 'it is now high time to bid you good night, for you are beginning to talk *Bunkum*.'

THE BEGGAR AND BANKER.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough surly voice under my window one day, as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodgings in Chestnut street. Your honor will please to recollect, replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice—your honor will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself. And I am a banker, was retorted still more gruffly and angrily. Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case and beheld a couple of citizens in the position which a pugilist would probably denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse-proud, lordly-mannered man—apparrelled in silk, and protecting a carcass nearly the circumference of a hogshead; and the other a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. to determine which of their rotundities was stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the banker, I discovered, almost as soon as my eye fell upon it, a line bespeaking something of humor and awakened curiosity, as he stood fixed and eyed his antagonist; and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked, How will you make that 'right' appear? How? said the beggar, why listen a moment and I'll teach you. In the first place do you take notice that God has given me a soul and body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating, drinking, and taking my pleasure, as he has you—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus just as we pass. Then, again, it is a free country, and here too we are on an equality—for you must know that here, even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master, are equally free, live equally easy, and both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end.

But, interrupted the banker, do you pretend there is no difference between a beggar and banker? Not in the least, rejoined the other, with the utmost readiness; not in the least as to *essentials*. You swagger and drink wine, in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer, which I like better than your wine, in company which I like better than your company.—You make thousands a day, perhaps—I make a shilling, perhaps—If you are contented, I am—we are equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones, and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you, I have less to take about; if fewer friends, I have less to lose; and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement; I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies, meet with fewer losses, carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you.

And then, said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways; is the contempt of the world nothing?

The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt: you have perhaps the one, and I a share of the other. We are matched there too. And besides, the world deals in this matter equally unjust with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular, worth naming, is that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me. I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain, or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture any thing useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers; and if the world judged with strict impartiality, therefore, it seems to me, I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow.

Some passers by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends; and I drew in my head, ejaculating somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—Is there then no more difference between the beggar and banker?

But several years have since passed away—and now both these persons have paid the last debt of nature. They died as they lived, the one a banker, and the other a beggar. I examined both their graves, when I next visited the city. They were of a similar length and breadth; the grass grew equally green above each; and the sun looked down as pleasantly on the one as on the other. No honors, pleasures or delights clustered round the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They were equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought, too, of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; temporal honors are regarded not. Where pride and all the circumstances which surrounded this life never find admittance. Then the distinctions of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

A Native American—The Last Joke. An Irishman who had emigrated to *these parts*, found here a wife, and was blessed, in due course of time, with a family. His eldest son, Patrick, having been born on *Liberty's soil*, deemed himself a Native American, and as such joined the procession of the *Natives*. His father saw him in the ranks, and became enraged. When Pat came home to get his dinner, his father seized him by the collar, and raising the cow-hide over his head, exclaimed—

'I'll tache ye how to oppose your parents, and to be perambulating the streets with them Natives,' and down came the cow-hide with savage severity.

Pat, somewhat disconserted, ran from the house, and narrated the tale of his woes—adding in conclusion:

'I don't mind the licking, but the idea of being whipped by a rascally foreigner is more than I can stand!'

Two teaspoons full of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes, give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomache.

Hard Hit at Homœpathy.—Somebody explains this system of medicine as follows:

"One grain of salt dissolved in a hogshead of water—one spoonful to be taken once in three months." It is the best system we have heard of, and safe as a thief in a mill.

A black fellow, who was disposed to walk uprightly, took his child to be christened, and when the minister asked him what should be given to it, he seriously said, a "Scripture name by all means—call my son Belzebub."

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland,—GENTLEMEN:

Having been honored by you, on the 21st October last, with the appointment to make a reconnoisance to ascertain the practicability of a railroad route from this city to the Canada line to connect with a route from the Boundary to Montreal; in which project our citizens generally have expressed such a lively interest, as promotive to the permanent prosperity not only of this city, but of our whole State, I without any loss of time commenced the examination on the 23d of the same month. As the season had already too far advanced to make a minute examination of the whole distance before winter should set in, and as it was desirable, that as much information as possible should be obtained before the assembling of the Legislature, that, if the project was feasible, a charter might be obtained and other preliminary steps taken so as to insure the earliest possible success of the enterprise in accordence with your suggestions, and those of other gentlemen interested, I proceeded at once to the interior to examine the more difficult parts of the route, through the forests, among the highlands, trusting to the general information I had already acquired of the intermediate distance and such as I could cursorily obtain, for a description of that part of the route. With this plan in view, I proceeded to Andover,—and before leaving that place, secured the services of John M. Wilson, Esq. of Township No. 5, 2nd Range, (to whom I had previously written) a practical Surveyor, and best acquainted of any in that region, with the route from Andover by the Magalloway river and the lakes to the Boundary, which your instructions to me indicated as the one to which my special attention should be first directed. The other route by the Dixville Notch to Colebrook and Canaan, and thence to Campton and Sherbrooke in Canada, I left for examination on my return. As the result has proved, I now regret that my first attention had not been given to this route, that I might have had more time to devote to it.

Soon after leaving the settlements it commenced storming, rains and snows prevailing for most of the time during my examination; and in passing over the route from Andover to the head waters of the Magalloway and across the boundary to the first settlements on the Canada side, seventeen days were dilligently spent in the wilderness, with the snow for most of the distance 15 inches deep, and our progress along the streams, obstructed by a low growth of Fir, Spruce and Cedar, which grows very dense, and was heavily loaded down with snow, which added much to the difficulties we had to encounter; and all combined, prevented me from obtaining so full and satisfactory a view of the surrounding region as could have been desired.

In describing the country traversed, little need be said, as to that part which lies between this city and the Androscoggin river at Rumford.—Beyond that point to the North and West, the whole region presents a bold and rugged aspect. High mountains and swelling hills, deep vallies, lakes and ponds, with rivers and brooks running in every direction, as they wind their courses to their out-lets, form the entire face of the country, presenting at first view an impassible barrier against the construction of even the common highway, and much more so to that of a Rail road track. The whole country north of Andover, on the Magalloway route to the boundary, is yet a wilderness, and no settlements are found after passing the boundary line, within thirty miles of it, on the Canada side. On the western route, on the contrary, by the Dixville notch, scattered settlements and a travelled road, near the route, are to be found for most of the distance to Colbrook, and onward to the Canada line, and inhabitants are constantly settling in that region and opening and improving the country.

You will at once perceive, from the foregoing statement, that the short space of time, which the season has permitted me to devote to this reconnoissance, and the many difficulties I have had to encounter from the inclemency of the weather, must necessarily have prevented me from making such a thorough examination, as could be entirely satisfactory to myself, yet I have spared no efforts to accomplish all that circumstances would admit.

One route of which I have thought very favorably, leaves Portland in the direction of North Yarmouth, crosses the outlet of Back Cove near Tukey's bridge, by a pile bridge about half a mile long; thence passes over a neck of land, forming Martin's point, to the outlet of Presumscot river, where a pile bridge will be required, extending half a mile in length; it then passes over favorable ground to the valley of Mill or Muscle brook, and up that valley to Buxton's corner. Or in crossing Presumscot river, the line may be carried father west, in a more direct course by making a pile bridge, a distance of about two miles, and then entering the same valley and following it as before mentioned.

From Buxton's Corner, the route inclines more northerly, over favorable ground, passing west of the upper village of North Yarmouth, and east of Walnut Hill meeting-house, to the valley of Royal's River, which it follows up to a summit dividing the waters of that river from those that empty into the Little Androscoggin. It then pursues the course of a range of Ponds, over favorable ground, passing near Poland Corner, to the outlet of the Hogan Ponds, near the Little Androscoggin. It then takes the valley of the Little Androscoggin, and follows it about 24 miles to Bryant's pond, near Bacon-hill summit. From this pond the route follows down the valley of a brook to Concord river, and over favorable grounds bordering this river, and along the meadows of the Androscoggin to Rumford point, at the junction of the Androscoggin and Ellis rivers, the distance about nine miles. A bridge about 450 ft. long will be required to cross the Androscoggin, at the north side of Ellis river. The route then follows up the valley of the Ellis river, crossing it occasionally to shorten the distance, or avoid uneven grounds, to Andover, which is 10 miles from Rumford.

The whole distance from Portland to Andover, is computed at 72 miles; and the most of this distance may be considered as unusually favorable for the location of a Railroad. The gradations will be easy, excepting at one point, namely, at Bacon-hill summit, where, however, the rise will not exceed 60 feet per mile, and that for one mile only; and the curves will in no place be less than 1,000 feet radius, and generally will far exceed that length.

From Andover, which I designated as the commencement of the *Northern or Magalloway route*, to the outlet of Richardson Lake, called the narrows, I was not able to examine personally, owing to the necessity of getting our provisions and baggage to that place before the waters were closed with ice, but I gained very satisfactory information in regard to that part of the route from men long familiar with it. And this distance was also traversed by Col. Long, in his reconnoisance in the summer of 1835, and I shall adopt his description of it somewhat abridged.

Leaving Andover, the route passes up along the main west branch of Ellis river, crossing two of its tributaries, and on the the westerly slopes of Boggy brook, to the easternly slope of Round Hill, and then on the slope of this hill, until it enters the valley of Black brook, which it pursues quite to its soruce, in the vicinity of Lake Welakennebacook, a distance of 10 miles. The first two miles of this distance are over uneaven ground, requiring much cutting and filling, together with two considerable bridges, the grades rising to 40 or 50 feet per mile. The next 5 miles of this distance are over ragged and steep side hills, requiring much deep cutting and heavy side walling, the grades being not less than 60 feet per mile. The remaining 3 miles to the lake is on flat swampy land.

The route then traverses the northerly shore of the lake, either upon flats or steep hill sides to the outlet of Richardson's Lake, called the Narrows, about 6 miles. At this point, my route leaves Col. Long's, and crossing the Narrows, follows along the westerly shore of the Lake to its Northwestern source, about 7 miles, and then inclines more Westerly over a rise of land connected with the East side of Aziscovis mountain, to the Magalloway river about three miles. The route then follows up the Magalloway to its source, which is within three quarters of a mile of the boundary line on the highland, a distance of 45 miles.

Fourteen miles up this river, is Lake Pamachuna 3 miles in length and one in breadth, and through which this river flows. The first ten miles of this distance of the route must follow the valley of the river, with very slight grades, occasionally crossing the river by bridges to shorten the distance and avoid projecting points and uneven ground, and with embankments and some walling along its banks to prevent the overflowing of the road in freshets. For the remaining 4 miles it must follow along the slopes of the hills to overcome the rise of the Lake, with heavy embankments and side walling and rock excavation. The grades for the first two miles will be from 25 to 30 feet per mile, and the last two miles at 60 feet per mile.

From the outlet of Pamachuna Lake, the route passes on the Eastern shore and continues up the stream to the East baanch of the river, a distance of 9 miles, thence to the West Branch, 5 miles over uneven ground and in no place the gradations need exceed 40 feet per mile.

From the outlet of the West branch, the route passes up the valley of the Middle branch; the first three miles requiring heavy embankments, side-walling and some rock excavation; and the grade must be about 93 feet per mile. Thence succeeds two miles of level by a range of ponds, thence one mile with a rise of 100 feet, which may be overcome by a grade of 50 feet per mile, by commencing back one mile and keeping on the slope of hills adjoining the Ponds. From this to the boundary is 1 3-4 of a mile; a part of the distance embraces the shore of a pond, which must be overcome by keeping along the slopes of the hills and dividing the grade equally for the whole distance, which will in that case be about 76 feet per mile.

From the Boundary the route passes down the valley of Salmon river a distance of 40 miles, passing Victoria to the river St. Francis, and then by the river St. Francis to Sherbrooke—the distance about 35 miles.

From Andover, *the western route* passes up the valley of Sawyer's brook to a summit, 10 miles, dividing the waters of this stream and Dead Cambridge stream, which empties into Lake Umbagog. For the most of this distance the grades will vary from 30 to 80 feet per mile, with heavy embankments, side walling and some rock excavations. On this summit, a deep cut will be necessary, and a heavy embankment, and side walling, for a distance of a mile from it, along the northerly side of C. Pond to descend to the flats, which extend along Dead Cambridge stream, quite to the Lake Shore, distance 7 miles; and passing N. Hampshire line a little before reaching the Lake.

The route then crosses the Lake, at the Narrows, where the water is shoal and favorable for the erection of a bridge, which will be half a mile long.

From the Lake the route passes over flat land along the valley of the Androscoggin, and crosses it, at a distance of about 3 1-2 miles, where a bridge of 200 feet in length will be required; thence up the valley of Clear stream, 9 miles quite to Dixville Notch. From C. Pond to the Notch, distance 21 miles, the ground is favorable, and in no place the grades will exceed 30 feet per mile, with gentle curves. At Dixville Notch there is a rise of 200 feet in a distance of 3-4 of a mile, on the easterly side, and a fall of 100 feet in a distance of 3-4 of a mile, descending on a Westerly side; from thence the fall is 150 feet, in a distance of 1 1-2 miles, to the valley of the Wahawk river, which the route pursues downward 9 1-2 miles to the Connecticut river at Colebrook; and thence up the valley of the Connecticut, crossing it to Canaan, Vt., and following up Leach stream to the 45th parallel or boundary line of Canada; distance from Colebrook 9 1-2 miles. The summit at Dixville Notch must be passed by a tunnel 1500 feet in length, with the common highway directly over it, and the descent in each direction must be overcome by extending heavy embankments, and side walling to the flats, so that the grades will not exceed 80 or 90 feet per mile. The remaining distance to the Boundary is favorable for the construction of a Railroad.

From the Boundary there will be no serious difficulty in passing the highlands at Hereford in Canada, by passing up the valley of Leach stream, and, along a range of Ponds on nearly the same level the waters of a part of which fall into Leach Stream and a part into Moose river, which runs into the St. Francis, in a very direct course to Sherbrooke.

It is supposed that a route may be found, passing up the valley of the west branch of Leach Stream, to the Wallis or Barford Pond, and from thence to the Coaticook river to the St. Francis. That part of the route, along the Coaticook river, I passed over on my return, accompanied by Benjamin Pomroy, Esq. of Campton, and other gentlemen interested in the enterprise, and I found no serious obstacles to the construction of a Railroad.

A route has been spoken favorably of, passing north of Dixville Notch, following up the north branch of Clear Stream, and thence down the north branch of the Mohawk, or from the summit in the direction of Canaan. Another route has been suggested from Norway Village to the Androscoggin at Bethel, and thence up Bear river to the summit, and thence down Swift Cambridge Stream to Lake Umbagog, where it would intersect the line I have described as the western route.

These, however, I have had no time to examine, and should the enterprise be undertaken, further examinations will of course be made, and some of the most difficult points on each route, should be tested with instruments previous to commencing a line of survey.

Sufficient, however, has been accomplished by this reconnoisance to satisfy me of the entire feasibility of constructing a Railroad to the Boundary, and thence to Montreal, and that with less difficulties than have been encountered on other roads in our country of equal extent. For I do not hesitate to say, according to my judgment and experience, that no Railroad in this country has yet been constructed, of a length equal to the distance from Montreal to Portland, where, taking one part of the route with another, the laying of the land is so favorable, the obstacles and difficulties to be surmounted are so few, and so easily to be overcome, and the facilicties and means of construction so cheap and near at hand, as is the case in these respects, of the route for a Railroad from Portland to Montreal No Engineer can pass over the distance without being struck with the favorable conformation in the face of the earth, and courses of the streams, with the passes among and through hills and across mountain ranges, which nature has prepared beforehand, ready for the industry and enterprise of man to complete the work. Only two serious obstacles are to be found in the whole distance.—These, on careful examination, will prove to be less serious than they appear and would be naturally supposed. The rock, for instance, in the Dixville Notch is of a kind that is easily displaced and removed, and is needed for the embankments on the eastern and western sides of the mountain range

It is obvious to every one that other things being equal, the nearest and most direct route between the two intirmini would be the best. From want of the necessary information, to be derived only from careful exploration by practical Engineers, it is impossible to determine at the present time which route would in fact be the best. Before that question is finally settled, it would be good economy as well as good policy to so far examine each and every practicable route, as may be necessary to act understandingly on a full view of all the facts and with reference to the best interest of the country. The route mentioned by me, from Portland to Andover and thence by the western route to Montreal, extends in the whole a distance of three or four miles short of two hundred and fifty.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing the obligations I feel myself under to many gentlemen whom I met with on the route, who expressed a deep and lively interest in the contemplated work, and who voluntarily aided and assisted me, by accompanying me in many cases and communicating to me such information as their better knowledge of the features of the country, in their immediate vicinity, enabled them to furnish.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HALL, Civ. Eng.

Portland, Dec. 2, 1844.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT,

To the Mayor and Aldermen;

GENTLEMEN—I received, on the 4th inst., a communication from the Committee of Correspondence, requesting me, in a Supplemental Report to your Board, to state at what sum I have estimated the probable expense of a rail-road in the direction suggested by me in my Report, from Portland to the Canada line, near Leach's Stream, taking every thing into consideration, and placing the amount at such a sum, as from my knowledge of the ground, and of the obstacles to be surmounted, and from my practical acquaintance, I judge would cover the whole expenditure, including the right of way, depots, engines, cars, workshops, and other usual appendages necessary for the convenient operation of such a road. They also request me to state my views in regard to the heavy snows in the region through which a railroad from Montreal to Portland must pass; and whether they would or not, interpose serious obsticles to the regular and successful operation and use of such a road, in the season of our long winters.

With respect to this latter subject of inquiry, I made it a particular point to inform myself in regard to it. I find that falls of snow are frequent in that region—that the quantity of snow on the ground in the winter season varies from two to three feet. The snows are light and dry, unaccompanied by rain, or sleet, or moisture. It is the damp, heavy snows, sleet, and frozen rain which create so much difficulty, and constitute so serious an obstacle to the operation of a railroad. A light, dry snow, of any depth that is known to fall in any one storm, is easily removed by the snow-plough now in use. On the seaboard, and further south, the snow and sleet in their season are occasionally serious obstacle; but the further you go north, and the further you recede from the seaboard, the dryer and lighter the snow, and the less the difficulty in removing it from the track. As a precaution, however, wherever there are considerable falls of snow, the road bed should be elevated more than where the falls of snow are inconsiderable. This precaution I consider as an important one, in two points of view: 1st, it renders it more easy to keep the track clear of snow; 2d, it saves a good deal of expense in keeping the road in repair.—My answer to the latter inquiry is, that I do not consider that the snow would interpose a serious obstacle to the regular and successful operation and use of a railroad to Montreal, in the winter season.

It will not of course, be expected of me that I should be able to make any thing like a *calculation* of the whole expenditures necessary to construct and put such a road in successful operation, based upon careful surveys and actual admeasurements. With the view, however, to an estimate of the expense, I made such observations and inquiries, as I passed along over the route, as circumstances would admit. Between this place and Andover, I am quite familiar with the route. With these explanations, in regard to the means I have had of forming a judgment, I submit to you the following estimate, the amount of which, I fully believe, will be found to cover the whole expenses.

For grading the road, bridges, masonry for abutsments, culverts, and cattle-guards and for fencing, &c., &c.

For 112 miles, at	$8,000 per mile	$896,000
" 3 "	14,000	42,000
" 5 "	20,000	100,000
" 4 "	30,000	120,000
" Tunnel at Dixville Notch		100,000
		$1,258.000
For railing, including superstructure, and laying down the same, 124 miles, at $500 per mile,		1,054,000
For depots, engines, cars &c,. &c,. including contingencies,		188,000
Total Amount,		$2,500,000

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES HALL, Civil Engineer.

Portland, Dec. 7, 1844.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 17, 1844.

The Portland and Montreal Rail Road.—To-day we publish the Survey and Report of Mr. Hall, who recently, by appointment of the Authorities of Portland, examined the proposed route in this State. Our citizens will read the Report with interest.

Portland is greatly interested in relation to this enterprise, and her citizens are making every possible effort to promote its success. We understand they are very desirous that all the intervening towns thro' which the road must pass should express their wishes and opinions in relation to it. Without doubt such an expression would be favorable to the enterprise; and would have a tendency to encourage and forward its progress. Many citizens of Paris, Oxford, Woodstock, and Rumford, are in possession of information in relation to the route, its benefits to the public, and knowledge of the trade which, if communicated to the people, and especially to the Legislature, might do much good. We hope the subject will be taken into consideration.

Mexico and the United States.—Correspondence of a somewhat angry nature has recently taken place between our Minister to Mexico and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Mr. M. O. Rejon.

Mr. Shannon, our Minister, some time in Oct., wrote a Note to the Mexican Minister, protesting, in the strongest terms, against the course of Mexico against Texas, and insisting that it was unjust, under the circumstances, for Mexico to invade Texas.

In answer to this Note, Mr. Rijon takes occasion to charge this Government with the basest designs in relation to Texas. It charges it with "deceit, artifice, intrigue, designs of a dishonorable character and shameless usurpation." It further imputes to several of the late Administrations of this Government the most wicked and dishonorable conduct. It especially imputes to General Jackson, while President, the secret purpose and dishonorable design of provoking the people of Texas to revolt, in order that Texas might be annexed to the United States.

Our Minister, Mr. Shannon, not liking the tone of this communication, calls it disrespectful and discourteous towards the people of the United States and his Government, and refuses to answer to these unwarrantable and unjust charges. He has, therefore, sent a Special Messenger to Washington for fresh instructions. What the result will be we have yet to learn. The Mexican Minister, by direction of his Government, has answered the last note of Mr. Shannon, and refuses to retract the insulting charges. It only remains for our Government to justify itself in this matter, and insist upon a retraction of the offensive charges, or stand accused of intrigue, deceit, and unprincipled conduct, before the world.

"The Iron Works commenced by Gov. Porter, of Pa., and Mr. Barker, have been discontinued since the election of Mr. Polk."

So says the Lincoln Telegraph, (fed). They have *discontinued* every day since they were established, (the same as the Westbrook Bank did) *to go to dinner*; and will do so in time to come.

Another event has occurred since the election. A *little* Whig paper published at Wiscasset, too green to draw its own nutriment, famished for the want of food, right in the vicinity of its fathers. Was this event, like the stopping of the Iron Works, in consequence of the election? Pray, tell us, Mr. Telegraph.

☞ The Whigs persist in saying that the late Election was carried by fraud. We see no reason why this base allegation is made or persisted in. We suppose however, it is done for the same reason that the cunning thief mingles with the crowd and cries out "stop thief."

☞ The Maine Farmer speaks of a "Pig" killed recently in Winthrop, by Mr. Gorham Luce, which weighed, after being dressed, 330 lbs. His age was a little less than nine months. If he were just nine months old, he must have gained over *one pound* per day during his life. This "Pig" was a cross of the Berkshire Newbury White and Bedford.

"THE CONSTITUTION."

Messrs. W. A. Harris, and Jno. Heart, have issued a Prospectus for the publication of a weekly paper at Washington, D. C. to be called "The Constitution." It is to be a Democratic paper firmly supporting all the great leading measures of the Democratic Party. It will likewise devote liberal share of its pages to general Literature and science, endeavoring to present such matters as will amuse, instruct, and edify. The proceedings of Congress during its session, are to receive special attention and a full and comprehensive summary will be given including the yeas, and nays, on all the important questions.

The Weekly "Constitution" will be afforded to subscribers, for two dollars per year, or one dollar for six months, or ten dollars for six copies during the year.

From the ability of these gentlemen, we have every reason to believe that they will give the public all that can be wished for in a Washington paper; and if any of our readers are anxious to furnish themselves with the News in relation to Congress and Government affairs generally, the present is a good opportunity.

Repeal.—O'Connel.—By the last Steamboat arrival from Liverpool, we learn that the Repeal agitation has very much abated. The enthusiasm in Ireland has very much abated, and the rent is growing less and less.

O'Connel has retired to his mountain residence in Ireland since his liberation. His interest in repeal has very much diminished, and some of his friends suppose that there is now a perfect understanding between him and the British Government; and it is tho't that some great political movement is about to take place in Ireland.

☞ The "Old 21st Rule," the "late 25th Rule," excluding Abolition Petitions has been rescinded.—This Rule according to the general opinion of the North, was an unconstitutional abridgment of the sacred right of Petition. Much of the capital of the Abolition party has arisen in consequence of this Rule. The Abolition agitation must now, to a great extent, cease.

The whole delegation from this State voted to rescind, except Mr. Cary, who was not present.

Several cotemporaries, in different States, have spoken of Gov. Fairfield in connection with the Secretaryship of War in the new Cabinet. He would fill such a station with honor to himself and credit to the Government.

It is rumored that Mr. Charles Jarvis has been appointed Collector of the Castine District.

Votes for County Commissioner in this County.—James Burbank, 4371; Peleg Wadsworth, 1961; Geo. W. Chapman, 558; Thomas Clark, 9.

T. S. Arthur's Ladies' Magazine.—By the politeness of the publishers we have received several numbers of this monthly work. We think it well worthy the patronage of the public. It is filled with racy, interesting and useful matter. Price, $2 per year, in advance. Will the publishers forward the two first Nos. of the last Volume, and oblige.

President's Message.—All the Democratic papers which we have seen speak highly of the late message.

"☞ The Portland American wishes the *Devil* to have the credit of writing its editorials. This is owning up in good style and accounts for same things that have appeared in that paper. We fear the D—— has had something to do with most of the loco papers. —Bangor Courier.

Perhaps this "old rascal" has afflicted the American. The editor of that sheet knows best. But, as for ourself, as a "*loco paper*," we have not received, nor do we claim, any of the services or wages of this cloven-footed presiding Elder of the Whig party.—The Whigs have kept him so busy, running from pillar to post, from falsehood to lie, and from Koorback to Forgery, that his services could not have been obtained, had we wished them, without the promise of a United States Bank, or some other equeally wicked scheme to spunge the people.

FROM TEXAS.—The Clarksville (Texas) Northern Standard of the 16th ult. says:

By the Western mail we learn that President Houston has received another communication from Santa Anna, which is said to be of a pacific character. It is stated that the contemplated invasion of Texas by Mexico is abandoned and we believe it is settled that England and France have offered to obtain an acknowledgement of our independence, on condition that Mexico shall have the right to renew the war whenever we offer ourselves to the United States.

It is rumored that President Houston intends immediately to convoke an extra session of Congress.

MEXICO.—A correspondent of the N. Y, Commercial, in a letter dated Washington, Nov. 25, gives the following *on dits* respecting Mexico:

"Despatches from Mexico, said to be very important, have just been received by the Government. According to report, though nothing in relation to the Treaty has been definitely arranged, it was pretty clearly understood that the modifications made by the U. S. Senate would be agreed to. All the current reports as to the unsettled and critical state of Mexican affairs are said to be confirmed by these despatches. The Government of Mexico is involved in serious difficulties; a revolution threatens them, and will in all probability be followed by protracted anarchy and disaster.

Mr. Torrey was convicted at Baltimore on Monday of aiding in the abduction of slaves; the jury found him guilty on all three of the indictments. His counsel gave notice that they would move for an arrest of judgment and a new trial.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

A true-hearted democrat of this city, who trades largely with New York, having lately returned from that city has related to us the following anecdote.

He called upon the firm that he has been accustomed to deal with. He ordered the balance of his old account rendered, and while it was being made out one of the partners began a conversation upon the late election. He said the country was ruined—that his stock wasn't worth so much by fifty per cent—that his business would be worth nothing—and that ruin was staring the country in the face. He proceeded at considerable length, discussing the ruinous policy to be adopted by Polk. In the midst of his panic groans, the account was presented and the trader added.

"Now, Mr.———, we shall have the pleasure as usual of making up another bill?"

"Oh no, sir, by no means. I did intend to purchase some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods, but as you say that stock will depreciate, and that our business will be worthless, I must refrain from purchasing."

"Oh, that was all *talk* you know, Mr.———

"I am bound to take your remarks as serious and to rely upon them. You know more of this matter than I do, and I must trust to your business calculation. Good morning, sir."

The next morning our friend received a note from the senior member of the firm requesting him to call at the store. He called accordingly and asked if there was any mistake in the settlement.

"Oh, no—that was all right. But I wished to say that you mustn't mind the idle talk of my partner. I hope you will favor us by making out a bill as usual."

"Was that all, Sir? Good morning.

Now for the other side. Our friend returned to Boston, and called upon an old establishment, of whom he had made occasional purchases.—After a little general conversation, it fell upon the late election. One of the partners there-upon remarked:

"Mr.———, you are aware that I am a whig and have always voted the whig ticket. I regretted at first that Clay was not elected, but reflection has taught me that result would have been a calamity. Arrangements were made, it is very clear to branch out into speculations which would have terminated in terrible reaction. The legitimate business of the country will now go on as prosperously as usual, and *honest industry* will be rewarded.

"True"—replied our democratic friend—"I agree with you perfectly." He thereupon made a purchase of some fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods of them.

This is the way to serve panic-makers. Let them reap the fruit of their own doing. American

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CONGRESS.—On Monday 27 senators appeared in their places, and adjourned after giving the usual notice to the house.

In the House, 175 members answered their names. Mr. Pittit opposed the appointment of two chaplains, but it was carried. Mr. Adams gave notice that he would on Tuesday offer a resolve to rescind the 25th rule! Mr. Duncan gave notice of bringing in his bill for one day for choosing electors of president and vice president, and a bill for extending the jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon. Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of Washington city so as to give its citizens the right of suffrage.

In the SENATE on Monday, Messrs. Morehead, Breeze and Merrick appeared in their seats, and the Senators appointed from New York, Messrs. Foster and Dickinson, and were sworn in.

Mr. Merrick gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that to-morrow he should ask leave to bring in a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas.

Mr Archer submitted a resolution calling on the President to furnish any information of late date, which he may have concerning Mexico and Texas.

Mr. Tappen presented the new Constitution of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Woodbury submitted a resolution which was at once considered and referred to the Committee of Commerce, inquiring into the expediency of establishing a more extensive system of Warehousing.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform day in all the States, for the election of President and Vice President, which was debated by several members.

The committee for a season were announced by the Speaker, mostly as at the last.

WOOL!

Farmers don't sacrifice your wool. Whig purchasers are endeaving by raising a hue and cry, to bring down the price for the purpose of buying low and with the fullest assurance of making heavy profits. A wool dealer in this neighborhood has within a few weeks past, made heavy purchases, and intends investing still more largely in the article, as soon as possible, under the pressure of the little panic which the whig papers have got up. Don't be deceived.—Augusta Age.

☞Horne Tooke having challenged Wilkes, Sheriff of London, the latter wrote the following laconic reply:

Sir:—I do not think it my business to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life; but I am at present high sheriff of London, it may happen that I may shortly have an opportunity of attending you in my official capacity, in which case, I will answer for it, you shall have no reason to complain of my endeavors to serve you."

IMPORTED POTATOES.—We learn that the packet ship Siddons, brought from England one hundred tons of potatoes—other ships will bring large quantities. They pay ten cents per bushel at our Custom house. Can we not rival them in our market? [Mass. Ploughman.

SCOGGAN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S JESTER.—Scoggan having borrowed £500 of the Queen and not being able to return them, contrived to find out the time when the Queen went out, as she was obliged to pass by his House. He had a coffin made, and let his family into the secret; he laid himself in it, and had his friends invited to his funeral. The Queen happening to pass at the moment they was carrying the corps with ceremony, inquired who was dead. "Madam," they replied, "it is your devoted servant Scoggan." "What!" she exclaimed, "he is dead, and I was not even informed of his being ill! The poor man owed me £5000, but I forgive him the debt with all my heart." Scoggan instantly rose up in his coffin, and cried out, "I thank your majesty! The favor she bestows on me is so agreeable that it has brought me to life again.—Fraser's Magazine.

Never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell aunt Hannah, and aunt Hannah will impart it as a profound secret to every one of her female acquaintances.

☞A slight shock of an earthquake was felt yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, in this city and vicinity, accompanied by the usual rumbling noise. The motion and the noise, we are told by those, who observed them, came from the South West, and moved North East. The motion was strong enough to rattle the windows in the houses and in one instance, we are informed, to shake down a portion of the plastering of a sitting-room. —Argus of the 13inst.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Gov. DORR. Francis C. Treadwell, of Maine, was admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court on Friday last. The Washington Globe of Monday says:—"We understand that Mr. Treadwell has charge of the case of Governor Dorr, and will probably move the Court to-day, to allow a writ of Error or a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring Gov. Dorr to Washington, and permit him in person to petition the Court for a writ of Error."

THE PUBLIC LANDS OF TEXAS.—The Congress of Texas, of 1839, defined the boundaries of the Republic so as to comprise an extent of 318,000 square miles, or 203,520,000 acres. Of this amount there has been granted by the Mexican Government, prior to the Revolution, and confirmed by Texas since then, 53,311,369 acres. Since the declaration of independence, the government has granted some 5,597,356 acres, besides some 4,393,974 acres as bounties to the soldiers of the war of Independence. To this is to be added an issue of land scrip to the amount of 1,500,000 acres—and we have a total of 67,408,603 acres disposed of. This would leave a balance of 136,111,327 acres still unappropriated.

MISSOURI UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Col. Benton and Judge Atchison have been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Missouri. Atchison recieved 101 votes, Benton's vote was 74, being 8 more than enough to elect him. A few members of his party declined voting for him.

To the Maine Legislature 89 democrats and 52 whigs Representatives have been elected, and there are 10 districts in which there have been no choice.

☞The appointment of WYMAN B. S. MOOR Esq., as Attorney General, has been confirmed: Mr. M. has talents of high order, and we doubt not that his sirvices will prove eminently useful to the State.

LIBELOUS.—A fellow who got the mitten recently, observed that you might as well try to saw a crowbar in two with a piece of gingerbread, as to think of winning the affections of a young lady without money.

THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS.—Many articles in the Whig papers are headed 'The Duty of the Whigs,' but, as a cotemporary remarks, we do not see that any of them enforce the first duty of good Republicans, to submit to the will of the majority.

FLYING THROUGH THE AIR.—M. Arago says that the atmospheric pressure principle may be so applied as to insure safe transit, at the rate of six leagues a minute, or one thousand miles an hour.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Woonsocket Patriot heads its advertising department with this pithy line. It is full of good practical sense: "Here plant your dimes and pluck your dollars."

☞The way to make a newspaper is just as the Omnipotent makes the weather; composed of all sorts, and for all, rather than any particular one.

☞An editor out West remarks: "You might as well try to confine a thunderbolt in a quart cup as to cramp OUR genius; it's rising like a bowl of yeast."

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegitables (the Wild Cherry, Tine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abcess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

☞See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper. bab32

MARRIED.

In this town, 4th inst., by E. C. Shaw, Esq., MR. HORACE CUMMINGS, of this town, to MISS EMELINE H. ALBY, of Bethel. The Printer was not forgotten. May his good wishes ward off all evils attendant on a matrimonial life.

In Buckfield, by Joseph Turner, Esq., Mr. Martin Harrid, 2d, of Turner, to Miss Betsey Mason of the former place.

In Buckfield, 5th inst., by Nathaniel Harlow, Esq., Mr. Charles Record, Jr., of Poland, to Miss Harriet Monk, of Buckfield.

DIED.

In Bethel, 6th inst. Mrs. Lydia A. Carter, wife of Dr. Timothy Carter, aged 54 years.

In this town, 12th inst. Mrs. Olive Bisbee, wife of Mr. America Bisbee, aged about 36 years.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

[L. S.] **To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy,** GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Alpheus Tebbetts, commorant in Lovell in the County of Oxford, House Carpenter, to the value of twelve hundred dollars, and summon the said Alpheus, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1844, then and there in our said Court to answer unto David S. Stone, of Chelsea in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mason, in a plea of the case, for that the said Alpheus at Lovell, aforesaid, being indebted to the sum of ten hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-four cents, according to the account annexed; then and there in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same. Too the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of twelve hundred Dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And whereas the said plaintiff says that the said defendant has not in his own hands and possession, goods and estate to the value of twelve hundred dollars aforesaid, which can be come at to be attached, but has entrusted to and deposited in the hands and possession of Joseph Tebbetts, trustee of the said defendant, goods, effects and credits to the said value.

We command you, therefore, that you summon the said, trustee if hemay be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of said Court, to be holden as aforesaid, to show cause, if any he have, why execution to be issued upon such judgment as the said plaintiff may recover, against the said defendant in this action, if any, should not issue against the goods, effects, or credits, in the hands of him the said trustee; and have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, Nov. Term, 1844.

David S. Stone, Plaintiff *v.* Alpheus Tebbetts, Defendant, and Joseph Tebbetts, Trustee.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, That the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of his writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris, on the Monday preceding second Tuesday of June next, that the defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A True copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.
3w32 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, on Friday the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the forenoon.—So much of the Real Estate of DANIEL HOR, late of Waterford, deceased, as will be necessary to pay the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said Real Estate consists of the Homestead of said Daniel Hor, containing fifty-four acres of land with the buildings thereon, situate in said Waterford.

Also, one out Lot containing about one hundred acres. Conditions of payment and all necessary information will be given at the time and place of sale.

LOUISA HOR, Administratrix.
Waterford, December 11th, 1844. 32

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

LEWIS B. WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-sixth day of Nov. A. D. 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the Office of Andrews & Washburn, in Dixfield Village, on the third Wednesday of January, the third Wednesday of February, and the third Wednesday of April, 1845, from one till five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

CHARLES ANDREWS, }
ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
Dec. 4th, 1844. 3w32

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES SWAN,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Timothy Carter, in said Bethel, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

TIMOTHY CARTER, }
WILLIAM HOLT, } Com'rs.
Nov. 7, 1844. 3w32

Notice.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Canton to support the Paupers of said town the present year, hereby cautions all persons from harboring or trusting Ephraim Wescott, a pauper, on my account, or on account of said town, as I have made suitable provision for the maintenance of said Wescott at my farm, and shall pay no debts of his contracting or for his support, after this date.

EZEKIEL TREAT, Jr.
Canton, Dec. 4th, 1844. 3w32

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14, 1842. 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Amelia Morse, Administratrix of the Estate of William Morse, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented her third account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
32 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Phebe Perry, Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Perry, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
32 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Byron, Julia A., Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children and heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz:—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons', on the West by Isaac Tucker's land, on the North by the Widow's Dower. Also, one other piece of land of about one acre, situated on the East side of the first mentioned road, and bounded on the West by said road, on the North by land set off to David Farrar, on the South and East by the Widow's Dower, together with a barn and two thirds of a Work Shop standing on the last mentioned piece of land. Also, the N. East front room in the house. For further particulars, enquire of NOAH PRINCE, Guardian of said minors.

Buckfield, November 28th, 1844. 3w31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday, of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

George W. Mills, Administrator of the Estate of John Mills, late of Gilead in said county, deceased having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

John Harris, Administrator of the Estate of William A. Whitcomb, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Richard T Lurvey, Administrator of the Estate of William Cotton, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the yea of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris aforesaid deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

William H. Kneeland administrator of the Estate of Elijah Richarson, late of Sweden in said county, deceased having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Hiram Cole, representing that William Cole late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, by his agreement in writing, dated October 5, 1840 for value received obligated himself to convey to said Petitioner certain premises in Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, as particularly described in said Petition, on performance of the condition and terms therein expressed, and from conveying which the said deceased was prevented by death, the said Petitioner standing ready to preform the conditions required of him by the terms of said agreement, and praying that the Executor of said Deceased may be licensed to convey said premises upon performance of the condition aforesaid,

It was *Ordered*, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Timothy Gibson, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Brockett late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of the guardian of Mellen E. and Freeland K. Bolster, minor children of Otis G. Bolster of Rumford in said county, praying for license to sell said minors interest in certain Real Estate situated in said Rumford, as described in his Petition therefor on file in the Probate Office of said County, for the purpose of putting out and receiving the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardina give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Philip Bradford, Administrator of the Estate of Ethelbert Bradford late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners, appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased, her Power in the Real Estate, where of her late husband died seized and possessed.

It was *Ordered*, That the aforesaid named Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Timothy Walker Guardian of Mabel W. Stevens, a minor child of Stephen G. Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell said minors interests in Lots of Land No. 3 Range 7 and No. 4 in the 8th Range in Bethel in said County, for the purpose of putting out and receiving to said minor, the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
*31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN WILKINS,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN WILKINS.

Waterford, Nov. 26, 1844. *31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Sally Shaw, Administratrix of the Estate of Oren Shaw, late of Paris aforesaid deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, also a Petition for license to sell so much of the Real Estate of said Deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the payments of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they has been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executive of the last Will and Testament of

STEPHEN CHASE,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit ae same to MARY CHASE.
S. HENRY CHASE.

Fryeburg, Nov. 26, 1844. 31

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, hat he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

LEONARD BROWN,

ate of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, Aug. 27, 1844. 3w30

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ELIJAH SHACKLEY,

late of Canton, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the third Tuesday of October last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the service assigned them at the Office of Wm. K. Kimball, Esq., in Canton, aforesaid, on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of the present month, and on the last Saturday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, } Commissioners
GEORGE DECOSTER, } on said Estate.
Canton, December 2d, 1844. 3w31

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscribers on the 8th day of May, 1844, gave a note of hand for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable to James F. Abbott, or order, in the month of October with interest. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without a valid consideration and will not be paid.

EDWARD L. FOOR,
JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr.
Andover, Dec. 3, 1844. 3w31

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the real estate of John Butterfield, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, legacies, and charges of administration.

Said real estate consists of the right in equity of redemption of said deceased to the homestead farm on which he last lived in said Paris,—the same having been mortgaged to Abiezer Andrews, by said John, to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest.

Said sale to be at the dwelling house on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale

CATHARINE BUTTERFIELD, } Executrix of the last Will of said deceased.
Paris, Nov. 26, 1844. 3 30

AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT OF NOUNS. The schoolmaster is certainly abroad, and no mistake, and his influence is as discernable all over the country as the belt of Saturn is to Lord Rossie while looking through the monster telescope. Here is the last shot which he has taught the young idea how to make.

Schoolmaster.—'Tommy Townly, parse the sentence—'*Mother and father live in harmony.*''

Tommy.—'Yeth, thir. Mother is a common noun, neuter gender, and nominative case to the verb live.'

Schoolmaster.—'Excellent, Tommy: there is nothing under the heavens to keep you out of Congress. Go on.'

Tommy.—'Live, is a verb neuter, indicative mood, prethent tense, third perthon, thingular number, and agrees with mother.'

Schoolmaster.—'Bravo, Tommy—proceed.—You'll be a counsellor, at least—perhaps on the Supreme Bench.'

Tommy.—'And, is a marriage conjunction; it couples *father* and *mother*.' [Here was a general hee, hee, hee, from the rest of the class.]

Schoolmaster.—'Tommy, you young rascal, you musn't indulge in your wit at school—you'll never be a great man if you do. Go on—what is father?'

Tommy.—'He's *a shoemaker, thir*.'

Schoolmaster.—'You are more stupid than I thought you were. What does he agree with in the sentence?'

Tommy.—[Scratching his head and looking puzzled.] 'I don't know, thir.'

Schoolmaster.—'Don't you see, stupid, that both are in the nominative case to the word live, and that father agrees with mother?'

Tommy.—'No he don't, thir *he licked her like all wrath this morning*.'

Schoolmaster.—'The class is dismissed. Tommy Townly, let me have your premium book till I mark a blank in it for your stupidity to-day.'

A WORD IN SEASON. An elderly gentleman, with a straight coat and broad brimmed beaver, passing, along Main street, a few days since, says the Cincinnati Advertiser, stepped upon some peach parings, which a young dandy at one of our dry goods stores had just thrown down near where he was standing. The passenger was off his guard, but contrived to escape a fall by exchanging it for a severe wrench of the lower limbs.—He said nothing to the author of his mischances, but stepping into the store, accosted its owner—'Friend, can thee lend me a broom?'

The broom was promptly tendered, and the Quaker applied it to the parings with some dilligence, as well as difficulty, from their adherence to the pavement in their mashed state, greatly to the amusement of the bystanders, and the annoyance of the clerk. Under these circumstances, the following dialogue took place:

Clerk.—What is that for?

Quaker.—To get these parings into the gutter.

Clerk.—Let them alone, they do you no harm.

Quaker.—That's a mistake, friend, I have hurt myself in going down the street, and I may again on my return. Besides, somebody else may get a fall over them.

Clerk.—That would be none of your business.

Quaker.—That is another mistake of thine, friend. Some neighbor of mine may be badly hurt, and I may have to contribute to his relief, perhaps to his support. It is both my business and thine.

Clerk.—You may make it your business if you choose, but it is none of mine.

Quaker.—I am not sure of that. If people get hurt often before thy door, it will get an ill name, and thy employer will lose custom, and thee perhaps thy place. Thee should consider better of things.

This raised a general laugh on the clerk, who withdrew, and when the old friend returned the broom into its place and went on his way, he probably left a wholesome lesson behind him.

How the kingdom of heaven can come on earth without music in it, is more than we can imagine. It would make the company of the saints like a spring time without birds, or a year without blossoms.

CAPITAL AND ORIGINAL.—The London Punch says: "How dependent a thing is human excellence! What is beauty without soap?"

Carlyle, in a vivid account of the battle of Monmouth, conducted on the American side by Washington in person, says:

"It was a bold, bloody conjunction, or rather *conjugation* of carnage. Men of kindred blood, men speaking the same noble language, met in the death grapple. It was—I kill, thou killest, he kills, we kill, you kill, they kill."

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	23 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts. per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf52

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—DENMARK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and Owners of land and other real estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Denmark and a certified list of such as remain unpaid for the year A. D. 1843, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town, for the purpose of advertising, viz:

Names of Non-resident Owners.	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Amt. of Tax.	Defict. High-way for 1842.	Amt.	Total 32 1/2
Hazen Danforth part of	33	blnk	50	60	1 33			1
Cotton Lincoln,	61		100	60	1 32			1 33
Henry D. Twambly, part of	30		70	100	2 20			2 29
Owner unk., taxed to Daniel Stover last year, part of	47		44	63	1 36			1 36
James Osgood,	2	E	130	200	4 40			
	3		120	150	3 30			
	6		39	39	86			
	11		35	35	77			
	17		179	170	3 74		$20	78
	2	9	49	40	88			
	3		67	60	1 32			
B. & I. Richardson lot,	54	blnk	100	150	3 30			
N. end Pl't Mountain			100	100	2 20			
Owner unk., part of	39		66	100	22		2	20
David Potter,	10		100	60	1 32	35	1	67
John Pike of Cornish, part of Dragon Meadow,			175	80	1 76	46	2	22
Ezekiel Wood,			35	40	88			88
Moody F. Walker,	1	27	50	130	2 86		2	03
Philip Richardson p't of	22		20	40	88			88
Owner unk., part of Hancock land,		unk.	17	10	22			22
Owner unk., formerly taxed to Eben. Warren,			50	100	2 20		2	20
John W. Gilmore, Bracket land,			24	30	66			66
John L. Robertson, A. Lord farm,	38		100	200			1	15
Owner unk. formerly Hadley & Berry, 1 acre land, 1 house, 1 Stable, 1 Store,		unk.	1		6 66		6	66
Isaiah Warren, part of	49		270	400	8 80		9	90
part of		unk.	30	50	1 10			

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Treasurer of Denmark.

Denmark, Nov. 16th, 1844. 3w29

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—November 30, 1844.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Luke Bicknell in Livermore, on Monday the thirtieth day of December next, A. D. 1844, at two of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity of redemption which Ebenezer Pray, of said Livermore, has and had at the time when the same was attached on the original Writ, in and to the premises which he purchased of Nathaniel Norcross by deed dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1838, situated in Livermore aforesaid, now improved and occupied by the said Pray, and which the said Pray on the nineteenth day of March, aforesaid, mortgaged to the said Nathaniel Norcross and John Gibbs to secure them against their liability for having become sureties for said Pray to the Treasurer of the Ministerial and School Funds in said town of Livermore, in the aggregate amount of three hundred twenty-five dollars and twelve cents, with interest annually, as will appear from the condition of said mortgage deed which is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 57, Pages 431, 432, and 433, to which reference may be had. Said premises contain twelve and a half acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, &c. thereon.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

3w3 JOHN MONROE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, April 8, A. D. 1844, and will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Moses Hammond, in Paris, on Saturday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M.—All the right which Geo. W. Ripley has in equity to redeem a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, comprising a first rate stand for a Blacksmith, and a dwelling house, particularly described in a Mortgage Deed from said Ripley to said Hammond dated March 6, 1841, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 61, page 318, which mortgage was given to secure payment of $168,67 in four years then next, interest annually.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Nov. 29, 1844. 3 30

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court of the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at my house in Porter, in said County, on the 4th day of January next at 10 o'clock A. M., so much of the real estate of JOSEPH STANLEY, late of said Porter, deceased, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of $225, to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead of the said deceased, being parts of Lots No. 11 & 12, Range C, in said Porter. Also, one half of a Pew in the old Meeting House in said Porter,—all of which is subject to the Widow's Dower. JOHN STANLEY.

Porter, Nov. 26th, 1844. 3 30*

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLY to License from the Hon. Probate Court, Oxford County, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner in said County, deceased,—All the interest, which he had at his decease, in the homestead Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower. A part of said farm is under mortgage, to wit:—About fifteen acres with the buildings; the residue, viz.—about fifty acres is unincumbered, except that the Widow is entitled to Dower in it, and also in the part mortgaged.

Terms of sale and all necessary particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PHILIP BRADFORD.

Turner, Nov. 26th, 1844. 3 30*

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, Feb. 12, 1844, last, and will be sold at public Auction, at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble, in Paris in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of Jan. 1845, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,—All the right in equity which John W. Willis had at the time of the attachment, or now has, of redeeming the homestead Farm where he now lives, it being the same deeded to him by Benj. Jackson, Silvanus Jackson and Jacob Jackson, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, and the same that said John W. Willis mortgaged to Simeon Cummings, Jan. 13, 1844, for the sum of $220 00, with interest, annually, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 68, page 221, reference thereto being had for further description.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Nov. 26th, 1844. 3w29

A BARGAIN IN A FARM.

THE valuable Intervale and Upland lots of land situated near "Snow's Falls," in Paris, known as the Bemis Farm, consisting of 350 acres of the best land in the County, is offered for sale. It will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1844. 6w31

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR, Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dysopepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatevar causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.

Aug 27. 6m16eow

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hasnack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

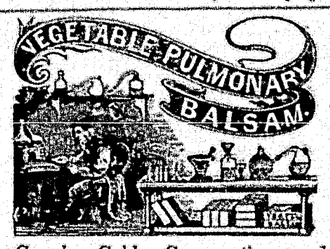
Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. B. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertizing which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to decieve the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—isly16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable*.

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 144.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters, are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head; one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bampos; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 29, 1844.—eply

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GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventure medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID P. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1yN26

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER,
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,

THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.